

he believed that a coalition against Iraq could have been formed even if Saddam had had nuclear weapons because of the degree of anger and sense of urgency felt in the West. Mr. Rogov reiterated his conviction that the UN would prove more important in a multipolar world. Arms control was vital for the security of the Third World, though it was also necessary in case US-Soviet rivalry re-emerged and because it encouraged the conversion of arms industries. Weapons reductions were necessary for the East, the West and the South. **Bernard Wood**, of CIIPS, added that the UN could be asked one day to develop legislation on arms transfers, a procedure which would have more legitimacy in the eyes of some countries than measures taken by Western cartels.

Another participant suggested that the demand for sophisticated technologies might increase in the wake of the war with Iraq. He also raised the question of the role played by new producers in supplying Third World countries with weapons. Mr. Dunn said that we should consider developing a new system or at least particular arrangements to control transfers of dual-purpose technologies. In response to the second comment, he noted that there was less concern now about the effects of new arms producers than there had been a few years ago because these countries had not yet mastered a number of advanced technologies needed to make up-to-date weapon systems. The exception to this general rule was China which was an important producer of missiles. However, Mr. Dunn thought that the problem could be resolved by means of diplomatic pressure and international accords.

*New Arms Producers and Dual-Purpose Technologies: Are They the Primary Obstacles to Attempts at Restricting Supply?*

**Renato Dagnino** of the University of Campinas set out to demonstrate that Brazil posed no greater threat to the traditional arms suppliers than other new producers. He pointed out that while 61 percent of the export markets for arms were in the Third World, Northern countries supplied 94 percent of this demand. Among the 100 largest arms-producing companies in the world, forty-eight were American. Large companies in